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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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Sang-Cheol Min

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EXAMINER

HEFFINGTON, JOHN M

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2179

NOTIFICATION DATE

DELIVERY MODE

09/04/2008

ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/757,700	Applicant(s) MIN, SANG-CHEOL	
	Examiner JOHN M. HEFFINGTON	Art Unit 2179	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 May 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 2-5 and 7-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 2-5 and 7-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

This action is in response to the amended filing of 19 May 2008. Claim 14 has been amended. Claims 1 and 6 have been cancelled. Claims 18-22 have been added. Claims 2-5 and 7-22 are pending and have been considered below.

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 16 November 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The applicant argues that there is a lack of suggestion or motivation to combine Traversat et al. (US 2002/0184311 A1) and Park et al. (US 2003/0039241 A1). The examiner respectfully disagrees. Traversat discloses that the referenced peer-to-peer (P2P) platform may be implemented on top of TCP/IP, HTTP, Bluetooth, HomePNA, and many other protocols (paragraph 0014). Further Traversat discloses using a universal unique identifier (UUID) and supporting sophisticated naming and binding services (paragraph 0092). Park discloses a personal digital assistant (PDA) (figure 1) used within the context of the invention wherein there is provided a telephone number input section for receiving a telephone number, a domain name conversion section for converting said received telephone number into a domain name and an address request for requesting an Internet protocol (IP) address corresponding to said converted domain name (paragraph 0019) thereby allowing a telephone number to be unique worldwide (paragraph 0018). Further, Park includes a reference to Mizell et al. (US 6,201,965 B1)

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Telecommunication subscriber connection using a domain name system. Mizell discloses a system and method for completing a data network connection to a data terminal (column 1, lines 6-9), i.e. since Park makes its disclosure in light of the disclosure of Mizell, although Park makes specific mention to voice over internet protocol (VoIP), the limitations of Park may be implemented with respect to data communications as well. Furthermore, Parks mapping of telephone number, domain name and IP address is clearly within the scope of Traversat, given that Traversat may be implemented on top of TCP/IP and Traversat's disclosed need for a UUID and Traversat's specific disclosure of naming and binding services. Therefore, it is the opinion that there is ample motivation within both Traversat and Park for the combination of Traversat with Parks mapping of telephone number, domain name and IP address.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 2-5, 7-9, 11, 14, 15 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Traversat et al. (US 2002/0184311 A1) in view of Park et al. (US 2003/0039241 A1).

Claim 2: Traversat discloses a service method of a mobile terminal, comprising:

- a. receiving open information stored in a first mobile terminal (paragraphs 0069, 0071, 0074, 274-278) and
- b. transmitted by the first mobile terminal to a second mobile terminal (paragraphs 0069, 0071 and 0074)
- c. through a wireless communication network (paragraph 0063) and
- d. displaying the received open information on a screen of the second mobile terminal (paragraphs 0069, 0071, 0074, 274-278), wherein
- e. the open information stored in the first mobile terminal is selected by a user of the second mobile terminal (paragraphs 0069, 0071, 0074, 274-278),

but does not disclose open information is transmitted by the first mobile terminal to a second mobile terminal through a wireless communication network based on a phone number of the first mobile terminal. However, Park discloses mapping a telephone number to an internet protocol (IP) address (abstract, paragraphs 0043 and 0045).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add open information is transmitted by the first mobile terminal to a second mobile terminal through a wireless communication network based on a phone number of the first mobile terminal to Traversat. One could have been motivated to add open information is transmitted by the first mobile terminal to a second mobile terminal through a wireless communication network based on a phone number of the first mobile terminal to Traversat because Traversat discloses that the peer-to-peer (P2P) platform described therein is, preferably, designed to be independent of transport protocols,

however, it may be implemented on top of TCP/IP, HTTP, Bluetooth, HomePNA, and other protocols. Further, Traversat discloses that the system built on top of the P2P platform preferably functions in the same or similar fashion when the system is expanded to a new networking environment or to a new class of devices, as long as there is a correct transport protocol handler for the new networking protocol. (paragraph 0063).

Claim 5: Traversat discloses a service method of a mobile terminal comprising:

- a. connecting a first mobile terminal to a phone-page of a second mobile terminal through a wireless communication network based on an identification of the second mobile terminal (paragraphs 0063, 0092, 0314-0316),
- b. displaying menus of the phone-page of the second mobile terminal on a screen of the first mobile terminal (paragraphs 0069, 071, 0275-0278),
- c. receiving open information included in a menu selected by a user of the first mobile terminal among the displayed menus from the second mobile terminal without interaction of the interface in the second mobile terminal (paragraphs 0069, 0071, 0121, 0275-0278),

but does not disclose connecting a first mobile terminal to a phone-page of a second mobile terminal through a wireless communication network based on a phone number of the second mobile terminal. However, Park discloses mapping a telephone number to an internet protocol (IP) address (abstract, paragraphs 0043 and 0045). Therefore, it

would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add connecting a first mobile terminal to a phone-page of a second mobile terminal through a wireless communication network based on a phone number of the second mobile terminal to Traversat. One could have been motivated to add connecting a first mobile terminal to a phone-page of a second mobile terminal through a wireless communication network based on a phone number of the second mobile terminal to Traversat because Traversat discloses that the peer-to-peer (P2P) platform described therein is, preferably, designed to be independent of transport protocols, however, it may be implemented on top of TCP/IP, HTTP, Bluetooth, HomePNA, and other protocols. Further, Traversat discloses that the system built on top of the P2P platform preferably functions in the same or similar fashion when the system is expanded to a new networking environment or to a new class of devices, as long as there is a correct transport protocol handler for the new networking protocol (paragraph 0063).

Claim 9: Traversat discloses a service method of a mobile terminal and Park further discloses a step in which a first mobile terminal obtains an IP address of a second mobile terminal from a Web server (paragraph 0043) and Traversat further discloses

- a. a step in which the first mobile terminal is connected to a phone page of the second mobile terminal (paragraphs 0069, 0071, 0092, 0274-0278),
- b. a step in which menus of the phone page of the second mobile terminal are displayed on a screen of the first mobile terminal without interaction of the

interface in the second mobile terminal (paragraphs 0069, 0071, 0121, 0275-0278),

- c. a step in which open information included in the menu selected by a user of the first mobile terminal among the displayed menus is received from the second mobile terminal (paragraphs 0069, 0071, 0121, 0275-0278),

but does not disclose a step in which the first mobile terminal is connected to a phone page of the second mobile terminal through the IP address based on a phone number of the second mobile terminal. However, Park discloses mapping a telephone number to an internet protocol (IP) address (abstract, paragraphs 0043 and 0045). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add a step in which the first mobile terminal is connected to a phone page of the second mobile terminal through the IP address based on a phone number of the second mobile terminal to Traversat. One could have been motivated to add a step in which the first mobile terminal is connected to a phone page of the second mobile terminal through the IP address based on a phone number of the second mobile terminal to Traversat because Traversat discloses that the peer-to-peer (P2P) platform described therein is, preferably, designed to be independent of transport protocols, however, it may be implemented on top of TCP/IP, HTTP, Bluetooth, HomePNA, and other protocols. Further, Traversat discloses that the system built on top of the P2P platform preferably functions in the same or similar fashion when the system is expanded to a new networking environment or to a new class of devices, as long as

there is a correct transport protocol handler for the new networking protocol (paragraph 0063).

Claim 3: Traversat and Park disclose the method of claim 2, and Traversat further discloses wherein the open information is included in a menu of a phone page of the first mobile terminal (paragraphs 0069 and 0071).

Claim 4: Traversat and Park disclose the method of claim 2, and Traversat further discloses wherein the open information is phone numbers previously stored by the first mobile terminal or open personal information corresponding to the phone numbers.

Claim 6: Canceled

Claim 7: Traversat and Park disclose the method of claim 5, and Traversat further discloses the open information included in the menu selected by the first mobile terminal is data previously shared by the second user and/or personal of a third party (paragraph 0074).

Claim 8: Traversat and Park disclose the method of claim 5, and Park further discloses a step in which the first mobile terminal obtains an IP address corresponding to the phone number of the second mobile terminal from a Web server (paragraph 0043) and Traversat further discloses a step in which the first mobile terminal is connected to the

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phone page of the second mobile terminal (paragraphs 0069, 0071, 0092, 0274-0278), but neither Traversat nor Park disclose a step in which the first mobile terminal is connected to the phone page of the second mobile terminal through the IP address of the second mobile terminal obtained from the Web server. However, Traversat discloses terminals discovering one another and connecting via a discovery protocol (paragraphs 0314-0316) and communicating over any number of known transport protocols (paragraph 0063). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add a step in which the first mobile terminal is connected to the phone page of the second mobile terminal through the IP address of the second mobile terminal obtained from the Web server to Traversat and Park. One could have been motivated to add a step in which the first mobile terminal is connected to the phone page of the second mobile terminal through the IP address of the second mobile terminal obtained from the Web server to Traversat and Park. Traversat discloses that the peer-to-peer (P2P) platform described therein is, preferably, designed to be independent of transport protocols, however, it may be implemented on top of TCP/IP, HTTP, Bluetooth, HomePNA, and other protocols. Further, Traversat discloses that the system built on top of the P2P platform preferably functions in the same or similar fashion when the system is expanded to a new networking environment or to a new class of devices, as long as there is a correct transport protocol handler for the new networking protocol (paragraph 0063).

Claim 11: Traversat and Park disclose the method of claim 9, and Traversat further discloses the menu of the phone page includes at least one of an open phone number, remittance and a voice memo (paragraph 0071).

Claim 14: Traversat discloses the method of claim 2, and further discloses the first and second mobile terminals are cell phones (paragraph 0071).

Claim 15: Traversat, Park disclose the method of claim 9, and Traversat further discloses the first and second mobile terminals are cell phones (paragraph 0071).

Claim 17: Traversat and Park disclose the method of claim 2 and but do not disclose the receiving step is performed when the first mobile terminal makes a call to the second mobile terminal and the second mobile terminal does not answer. However, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add the receiving step is performed when first mobile terminal makes a call to the second mobile terminal and the user of the second mobile terminal does not answer to Traversat and Park. One could have been motivated to add the receiving step is performed when the first mobile terminal makes a call to the second mobile terminal and the second mobile terminal does not answer to Traversat and Park because Traversat implements both content sharing (paragraphs 0274-0278) and a discovery protocol (paragraphs 0314-0316) for connecting with other peers in a network. Further, Traversat distinguishes between methods of discovery such as a

telephone call and discovery by use of the described discovery protocol (paragraph 00388). Therefore, it would have been obvious for Traversat to implement the discovery protocol if discovery could not be accomplished through a telephone call in order to initiate content sharing.

Claim 18: Traversat and Park disclose the method of claim 2, and Traversat further discloses the open information is received at a request of a user of the second mobile terminal to the first mobile terminal through the wireless communication network (paragraph 0244). Basing the communication between mobile terminals on the phone number of the first mobile terminal has been addressed in the rejection of claim 2.

Claim 19: Traversat and Park disclose the method of claim 5, and Traversat further discloses the open information is received at a request of the user of the first mobile terminal to the second mobile terminal (paragraph 0244). The mobile terminals communicating through the wireless communication network based on the phone number of the second mobile terminal has been addressed in the rejection of claim 5.

Claim 20: Traversat and Park disclose the method of claim 9, and Traversat further discloses the open information is received from the second mobile terminal at a request of a user of the first mobile terminal to the second mobile terminal (paragraph 0244). The mobile terminals communicating through the IP address based on the phone

number of the second mobile terminal has been addressed in the rejection of claim 9.

4. Claim 10, 12, 13 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Traversat et al. (US 2002/0184311 A1) in view of Park et al. (US 2003/0039241 A1) and further in view of Rosen et al. (US 2002/0173327 A1).

Claim 10: Traversat and Park disclose the method of claim 9 but do not disclose a step in which if an IP address of the second mobile terminal is not provided from the Web server to the first mobile terminal, the first mobile terminal requests connection to the second mobile terminal so that the second mobile terminal can be connected to an IP network through a CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access) channel. Rosen discloses a step in which if an IP address of the second mobile terminal is not provided from the Web server to the first mobile terminal, the first mobile terminal requests connection to the second mobile terminal so that the second mobile terminal can be connected to an IP network through a CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access) channel (paragraph 0024). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add a step in which if an IP address of the second mobile terminal is not provided from the Web server to the first mobile terminal, the first mobile terminal requests connection to the second mobile terminal so that the second mobile terminal can be connected to an IP network through a CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access) channel to Traversat. One would have been motivated to add a step in which if an IP

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address of the second mobile terminal is not provided from the Web server to the first mobile terminal, the first mobile terminal requests connection to the second mobile terminal so that the second mobile terminal can be connected to an IP network through a CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access) channel to Traversat because CDMA is a common way for mobile phones to connect.

Claim 12: Traversat discloses a service system comprising

- a. Open information stored in the first mobile terminal is received through a peer-to-peer network and the received open information is displayed on a screen of the second mobile terminal (paragraphs 0069, 0071, 0121, 0275-0278), and wherein
- b. the open information stored in the first mobile terminal is selected by a user of the second mobile terminal (paragraphs 0069, 0071, 0121, 0275-0278),

but does not disclose a first mobile terminal and a second mobile terminal, wherein the second mobile terminal receives a service by being connected to a CDMA network through a base station, a base station controller and a Packet Data Serving Node (PDSN) and the first mobile terminal is connected to the CDMA network through a base station, base station controller, and a mobile switch center.

However, Rosen discloses a first mobile terminal and a second mobile terminal, wherein the second mobile terminal receives a service by being connected to a CDMA network through a base station, a base station controller and a Packet Data Serving Node

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(PDSN) and the first mobile terminal is connected to the CDMA network through a base station, base station controller, and a mobile switch center (paragraph 0004, paragraph 0024, paragraph 0031, paragraph 0033, paragraph 0046). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add a first mobile terminal and a second mobile terminal, wherein the second mobile terminal receives a service by being connected to a CDMA network through a base station, a base station controller and a Packet Data Serving Node (PDSN) and the first mobile terminal is connected to the CDMA network through a base station, base station controller, and a mobile switch center to Traversat. One would have been motivated to add a first mobile terminal and a second mobile terminal, wherein the second mobile terminal receives a service by being connected to a CDMA network through a base station, a base station controller and a Packet Data Serving Node (PDSN) and the first mobile terminal is connected to the CDMA network through a base station, base station controller, and a mobile switch center to Traversat because it is common to connect a cell phone to a CDMA network through a base station, base station controller, PDSN and mobile switch center.

Claim 13: Traversat discloses a service system comprising:

- a. the first mobile terminal is connected to a phone page of the second mobile terminal (paragraphs 0069, 0071, 0121, 0275-0278),

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- b. menus of the phone page of the second mobile terminal are displayed on a screen of the first mobile terminal (paragraphs 0069, 0071, 0121, 0275-0278), and
- c. open information included in a menu selected by a user of the first mobile terminal among the displayed menu menus is received from the second mobile terminal, but does not disclose (paragraphs 0069, 0071, 0121, 0275-0278)

but does not disclose

- a. A first mobile terminal and a second mobile terminal, wherein the second mobile terminal receives a service by being connected to a CDMA network through a base station, a base station controller and a Packet Data Serving Node (PDSN) and the first mobile terminal is connected to the CDMA network through a base station, base station controller, and a mobile switch center, wherein
- b. when a phone number of the second mobile terminal is inputted to the first mobile terminal, an IP address corresponding to the phone number of the second mobile terminal is obtained from a Web server,
- c. the first mobile terminal is connected to a phone page of the second mobile terminal through the IP address.

However, Rosen discloses a first mobile terminal and a second mobile terminal, wherein the second mobile terminal receives a service by being connected to a CDMA network through a base station, a base station controller and a Packet Data Serving Node

(PDSN) and the first mobile terminal is connected to the CDMA network through a base station, base station controller, and a mobile switch center (paragraph 0004, paragraph 0024, paragraph 0031, paragraph 0033, paragraph 0046). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add a first mobile terminal and a second mobile terminal, wherein the second mobile terminal receives a service by being connected to a CDMA network through a base station, a base station controller and a Packet Data Serving Node (PDSN) and the first mobile terminal is connected to the CDMA network through a base station, base station controller, and a mobile switch center to Traversat. One would have been motivated to add a first mobile terminal and a second mobile terminal, wherein the second mobile terminal receives a service by being connected to a CDMA network through a base station, a base station controller and a Packet Data Serving Node (PDSN) and the first mobile terminal is connected to the CDMA network through a base station, base station controller, and a mobile switch center to Traversat because it is common to connect a cell phone to a CDMA network through a base station, base station controller, PDSN and mobile switch center.

Park discloses when a phone number of the second mobile terminal is inputted to the first mobile terminal, an IP address corresponding to the phone number of the second mobile terminal is obtained from a Web server (paragraph 0043). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add when a phone number of the second mobile terminal is inputted to the first mobile

terminal, an IP address corresponding to the phone number of the second mobile terminal is obtained from a Web server to Traversat and the first mobile terminal is connected to a phone page of the second mobile terminal through the IP address. One would have been motivated to add when a phone number of the second mobile terminal is inputted to the first mobile terminal, an IP address corresponding to the phone number of the second mobile terminal is obtained from a Web server and the first mobile terminal is connected to a phone page of the second mobile terminal through the IP address to Traversat because Traversat discloses that the peer-to-peer (P2P) platform described therein is, preferably, designed to be independent of transport protocols, however, it may be implemented on top of TCP/IP, HTTP, Bluetooth, HomePNA, and other protocols. Further, Traversat discloses that the system built on top of the P2P platform preferably functions in the same or similar fashion when the system is expanded to a new networking environment or to a new class of devices, as long as there is a correct transport protocol handler for the new networking protocol. (paragraph 0063).

Claim 16: Traversat and Rosen disclose the method of claim 12, and Traversat further discloses the first and second mobile terminals are cell phones (paragraph 0071).

Claim 21: Traversat and Rosen disclose the system of claim 12, and Traversat further discloses the open information is received at a request of a user of the first mobile terminal to the second mobile terminal (paragraph 0244). Traversat and Rosen do not

disclose the mobile terminals communicating through the CDMA network based on the phone number of the second mobile terminal. However, Park discloses mapping a telephone number to an internet protocol (IP) address (abstract, paragraphs 0043 and 0045). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add open information is transmitted by the first mobile terminal to a second mobile terminal through a wireless communication network based on a phone number of the first mobile terminal to Traversat. One could have been motivated to add open information is transmitted by the first mobile terminal to a second mobile terminal through a wireless communication network based on a phone number of the first mobile terminal to Traversat because CDMA is a datalink protocol that is transport and network protocol neutral, i.e. any transport and network protocol, including TCP/IP could be implemented on top of CDMA. Further, Traversat discloses that the peer-to-peer (P2P) platform described therein is, preferably, designed to be independent of transport protocols, however, it may be implemented on top of TCP/IP, HTTP, Bluetooth, HomePNA, and other protocols. Further, Traversat discloses that the system built on top of the P2P platform preferably functions in the same or similar fashion when the system is expanded to a new networking environment or to a new class of devices, as long as there is a correct transport protocol handler for the new networking protocol. (paragraph 0063).

Claim 22: Traversat and Rosen disclose the system of claim 13, and Traversat further discloses the open information is received at a request of the user of the first mobile

terminal to the second mobile terminal (paragraph 0244). The mobile terminals communicating through the CDMA network based on the phone number of the second mobile terminal has been addressed in the rejection of claim 13.

Conclusion

5. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to John M. Heffington whose telephone number is (571) 270-1696. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon - Fri 8:00 - 5:30 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Weilun Lo can be reached on (571) 272-4847. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

JMH
8/19/08

/Ba Huynh/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2179